New York Office, 49 Petter Building.

MONROE DOCTRINE

Its Practical Assertion to Be Made by This Government.

THE SURVEY OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Good Results Expected From This Official Act.

A DIPLOMAT'S VIEWS

"The United States is on the eve of making the first practical and really impressive ertion of the Monroe doctrine," said a gentleman of diplomatic and political experience to a representative of The Star official engineers from this country inspecting the route of the proposed canal will convey a certain definite intelligence our importance is on this side the Atlantic. for its manifestation. I do not refer to any details relating to the canal scheme. This government may put up the money out-right, or simply guarantee under condithe fact that the scheme itself is now, even to the limited extent of official expert investigation, under the eye of the governinvestigation, under the eye of the govern-ment, will prove a long and important step in defining what is really meant by the supremacy of this country in the affairs of America, North, South and Central. Great Britain and Europe will understan it, and our own American neighbors, both to the north and to the south of us, will, for the first time, probably, realize that our in-terest in them is more than a mere declara-tion.

"We had as well be frank about this matter. The mere assertion in words of the Monroe doctrine has conveyed nothing definite to anybody. It has never operated to our material advantage. It has not even been accepted at the same value and meaning by our public men. Some have put one interpretation upon the doctrine and some another. Some have declared it to be a bullying doctrine. This, of course, was eagerly snapped up by foreign powers, and the foreign press has repeatedly rung the changes on it. It is still ringing changes on it. We are represented as playing the part of the dog in the manger. We are warning off all peosented as playing the part of the dog in the manger. We are warning off all people alike. This thing must not be done, and that thing must not be done, by any transatlantic power affecting matters of governmental concern on this side the water, because the United States will not look with a friendly eye upon any activity whatever by such power. And then the question is asked, what are we doing for the benefit of our neighbors? Are we helping them to build up their material affairs? Are they the better off because of this big brother attitude of ours toward them? Are we entitling ourselves to that attitude by putting ourselves into closer communion with them, commercially and otherwise, than transatlantic powers have been trying to do?

The Sticking Point. This has been the sticking point; for up to this time we have actually done but little toward drawing our American neighbors to us. They have enjoyed no advantages at our hands. Our efforts to secure their trade have been spasmodic and therefore unsuccessful. We have permitted England, Germany and France to outstrip us in the commercial race, from the markets of Mexico down. Our language has not been spreading in that quarter. A young man going either to Central or to South America to establish himself in business is told that he will need either German or French twenty times where he will need English once. This sort of thing needs no explanation. It is plain enough why, despite our talk about the Monroe doctrine, we have so far made no very serious impression either on our neighbors or on transatiantic powers in our assumption of arbitrator of the affairs of this hemisphere. Europe has as much as pointed out to us that if we would control those affairs we must take a greater interest in them—we must dominate them by man going either to Central or to est in them—we must dominate them by actions and real interests, and not by proc-lamations."

Alive to Responsibilities.

"And will this inspection of the canal scheme answer that objection?" was asked. "I think so—that, and what it implies. That is business. That shows that we are alive at last not only to the importance but to the responsibilities that go with it. That is notice that we are justifying our claim to arbitrate occidental affairs. Nobody undertakes to say that this government ought not to control any canal connecting the two great oceans, and everybody concedes that the day for the digging of such a canal is at hand. This gives us our opportunity, therefore. And in improving it we shall make a double play. We shall not only answer Great Britain and Europe on the point of the potentiality of our voice in affairs over on this side, but we shall recommend ourselves to our neighbors. They will be able to see now that our Monroe doctrine means something more than protection to our own form of governments; that it means something to their interests besides. The canal will be a big thing. It will give "I think so-that, and what it implies. our own form or governments; that it means something to their interests besides. The canal will be a big thing. It will give great impetus to growth in those countries that have so long been so backward. Capital will be attracted there, cities will spring up, and new and improved conditions everywhere obtain. And all of this, in a measure, will be the fruits of our activity in forwarding the construction and assuming the control of the great canal."

Effect on Local Government. "What ought the effect to be on local government in those countries?" 'Very pronounced and very beneficial. croakers have always been asking: 'Why undertake to cultivate the trade with councroakers have always been asking: 'Why undertake to cultivate the trade with countries where not only commercial but political conditions are so uncertain, and therefore so dangerous? How shall a merchant know when his shipments may be safe? He might start his goods at a time when the government of the country was orderly, and yet before they reached their destination riots and revolution might set up and the consignment be lost.' There has been ample grounds for the complaint. Revolutions down there have followed one another with bewildering rapidity. We rarely ever understand the quarrel. Some fellow the office, and raises his standard and takes the field. A hubbut follows. A government is overthrown, or a rebel chief is defeated, and then there is a period of uncertainty and disquiet lasting for months. But,necessarily, with the country growing, the people getting more prosperous, as the result of being brought more and more into connection with the world at large, local government will become more stable and more entered. nection with the world at large, local govnection with the world at large, local government will become more stable and more deserving of support. Business conditions will improve, and everything will go on smoothly. Our influence, will be felt. We will then be bettermentitled to assume the attitude of a big brother, and like a big brother command the peace at times of disagreement. It is a good opportunity, which, I trust, we may improve to the utmost. The effect, I am confident, will be felt all over the world."

Evangelist Earle Dead.

NEWTON, Mass., March 30.-Rev. A. B. Earle, D.D., the noted evangelist, died today. He was eighty-three years old and had been engaged in evangelical work for more than forty years.

Effort Being Directed to Capturing the Next President.

Iwo Plans, One of Which Will Be Probably Adopted When the

It is not probable that when the time comes around for a presidential campaign Mr. Sibley, who has been named so far in advance by the "Bimetallic League," will take the field as a candidate of the silver men. The silver leaders desire, if possible, to avoid the necessity of organizing silver men into the third party, and much work is being done to that end. The action of the Bimetallic League in starting an organization is not antagonistic to the general the old party, but is expected to fit in exactly with the general scheme. There is an at this time, and much more even than the public conceive of is being done in preparation for the struggle of '96.

Effort to Reach an Understanding. An effort is being made to in some way reach an understanding between the leading silver republicans and leading silver democrats whereby they will unite in supparties which shall select a free-coinage man for a candidate, or to bolt from both parties if they both adhere to the gold vinced that the plan of the anti-silver men is to practically abandon all effort to control Congress in favor of sound money and to devote themselves entirely to the procurement of a President to succeed Mr. Cleveland who will stand in the way of silver legislation for the four years following '96. Unless the silver men have in the Fifty-fifth Congress a two-third majority in both houses, an anti-silver executive can as effectually prevent silver legislation as could a majority of sound money men in Congress.

Fighting to Secure a President. Recognizing this situation, the silver men propose to begin now the fight to secure the next President. It is pretty generally understood among the leaders that they are not to be influenced by their party associations to support any candidate whose position on this question is not entirely satisfactory to them. A great many informal conferences which have been held led to this determination, and the first manifestation of the firmness of the repubreorganize the committees of the Senate. If it were necessary in order to accomplish what they want in this reorganization it is believed that they would ignore entirely the republican party and associate themselves with aliver men of any party to effect the reorganization. It is not believed, however, that such a course will be necessary, since the anti-silver republicans will probably be inclined to satisfy their demands.

If the silver leaders can accomplish an effective understanding among their peowhat is desired through the medium of the recognize the silver sentiment, both in the recognize the silver sentiment, both in the platform and nomination, there are two ccurses which it is proposed to pursue. One is to select as a silver candidate on an independent ticket some free coinage man who is both prominent and influential in one of the old parties, and who has not heretofore gone off on any side issue, or been suspected of weakness of loyalty to his party. The other proposition is to name no candidate, but to vote for independent electors in each state, pledged, on pendent electors in each state, pledged, on assembling in the electoral college, to vote for some man for President who can be relled upon to loyally support the cause of the free coinage of silver at a ration of 16 to 1. In some states these independent electors might be chosen by republican votes, and in others by democratic votes, but when the electoral college met, all, whether democrats or republicans, would unite on a free coinage man for the presi-

It is said that the silver men will not be satisfied with the nomination of either Reed, McKinley, Harrison or Allison.

SILVER SENT UP.

Effect of the News From the Far Enst.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The rise in silver today is due to the granting of an armistice and the renewed hope of a declaration of peace between China and Japan on terms which will compel China to pay a heavy indemnity, thereby requiring her to com into the market as a buyer of silver. It is expected also that with the close of the war a revival of trade in the east will take place, which will make an increased demand for

silver.

The Evening Post says: "The day's most noteworthy movement in any market was the sudden and violent advance in silver bullion. Nearly all of this rise of 3-4 pence and a landon before our bullion. Nearly all of this rise of 3-4 pence per ounce was made in London before our market opened and was a plain result of the day's news from Japan. Confidence in a demand for silver, as an outcome of peace between the contending oriental nations, must be based chiefly on expectation of a large indemnity award by China to be naid in silver." to be paid in silver.'

Trying to Get "Diamond Charley." Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 80 .- Assistant General Manager Leary of the Southern Express Co. said this morning that extradition proceedings have been in stituted to get J. C. Coleman, the diamond robber with the many allases, recently ar-rested in Canada, from the Canada au-thorities, and to take him to Waynesboro, Ga., for trial. He is known as 'Díamond Charley."

Murderers Sent to Prison.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. BRISTOL, Tenn., March 30.-J. B. rants and Lee Richards of Bluff City. Tenn., have been convicted at Blountville of murder and will serve life sentences in the penitentiary. In October, 1804, they murdered Will Richards, a cousin of Lee,

Depositors Will Lose Little.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BRISTOL, Tenn., March 30.—The Bristol Bank and Trust Company has gone to the wall for the second time. All the money deposited yesterday will be recovered. Be-sides that not more than \$100 was on de-

Dr. Ford Thompson Poisoned. Dr. J. Ford Thompson is lying seriously

ill at his residence, on 17th street, of bleed-poisoning. While performing a surgical operation last Thursday morning he pricked his finger with a needle. He hought nothing of the matter at the time, but yesterday symptoms of blood poison-ing made their appearance, and today he is quite sick. It is thought that he will recover, however, unless an unlooked-fo change for the worse should take place

FIGHT OF THE SILVER MEN COL. GEO. H. ELLIOT

Today His Last of Active Service in the Army.

TO BE RELIEVED BY MAJOR KNIGHT

Will Still Have Charge of the Receiving Reservoir.

HIS LONG SERVICE

chief of engineers, Major J. G. D. Knight today relieved Col. George H. Elliot of charge of the Washington aqueduct and all work conected with the proposed increase ton. The transfer of this office is due to of active service in the army. He will go of sixty-four years. By a special provision bill, approved March 2, 1895, Col. Elliot tinue in charge of the improvement of the Dalecarlia or receiving reservoir, the purpose of which is to prevent the pollution of the water entering that basin. The sum of \$37,500 was appropriated by Congress for the completion of this important project, with the special proviso that the work should be done under the supervision of Col. Elliot, and that he should receive the pay and allowances of officers of his grade on the active list until it is completed. Col. Elliot projected and has practically completed this work. It is estimated that it will be entirely finished during the coming summer.

Other Work for Maj. Knight. In addition to the regular duties devolvin upon him under his new assignment, Maj. Knight will be responsible for the executhe last session of Congress. This includes Falls and such other work as may be found necessary in connection therewith, including strengthening the conduit, and the ascertainment of damages on account of flooding of land, etc., for which purpose an appropriation of \$125,000 was made immediately available. The construction of this dam has been already commenced by Col. Elitot, and the work on it will be continued under his plans by Maj. Knight. Congress also appropriated \$25,000 for a test of the tunnel conduit to determine the amount of its leakage. It also provided that "there shall be prepared, upon careful investigation by the proper officer of the government having the charge of the Washington aqueduct and the water supply of the city of Washington, a full and detailed report, which shall be submitted to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1805, upon necessary in connection therewith, includof Washington, a full and detailed report, which shall be submitted to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1895, upon the feasibility and propriety of completing the tunnel conduit as now projected; the completion of the new reservoir, including its dam or any modifications to the same deemed necessary; and upon the results as to the supply of water to the city when said dam, the raising of the dam at Great Falls, the conduit, and reservoir are completed. And if such officer and consulting engineer shall conclude that it is impracticable, or too expensive, to repair such tunnel conduit, then they shall report some plan for bringing increased water supply from the reservoir in Georgetown to Washington by pipes or otherwise. Each separate item of the report shall be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the cost of the work required and the necessary costs, not to exceed \$10,000, connected with the inquirles and reports, shall be defrayed from the appropriation for increasing the water supply of Washington: Provided, that in the preparation of this report Gen Thos. L. Casey, U. S. A. shall Provided, that in the preparation of this report Gen. Thos. L. Casey, U. S. A., shall be associated with the proper officer of the government in charge of the aqueduct, the government in charge of the aqueduct, as consulting engineer, and his signature shall be appended to said report in said capacity, and said report shall also be accompanied with the judgment of the chief of engineers, and made to the Secretary of War, who shall transmit the same to Congress with his views thereon."

Col. Elliot's Efficiency.

Colonel Elliot has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his official superiors and the residents of the District of Columbia. He has always taken a deep personal interest in the betterment of the water system of the District of Columbia, and has accomplished many reforms and valuable improvements in that direction. He has been of great service to the District

He has been of great service to the District and has fairly won the gratitude and es-teem of its citizens. Colonel Elliot is a native of Massachu-setts, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from that state July 1, 1851. He was graduated and appoint-July 1, 1851. He was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant of the first artillery July 1, 1855. Many of his classmates have become distinguished in their military service, notably Major General C. B. Comstock of the engineer corps, who graduated No. 1; Major General Godfrey Weitzel of the engineer corps, who graduated No. 2; Colonel J. B. Wheeler of the engineer corps, General J. W. Turner of the artillery, General G. D. Ruggles, adjutant general; General Lewis Merrill of the cavalry, General A. T. A. Torbert of the infantry, and General A. S. Webb, now president of the College of the City of New York.

His Service in the Field. Col. Elliot had his first service in the garrison at Fort Columbus, New York, and in 1856 had frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, during which he engaged in a skir headwaters of the Nucces river. From 1856 to 1857 he was in garrison at Fort Mc-Henry, Maryland. January 26, 1857, he was transferred to the corps of engineers, and was made assistant engineer to was transferred to the corps of engineers, and was made assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses of San Francisco harbor. He served with credit throughout the war of the rebellion, and was brevetted major March 13, 1865, for meritorious service in the field. He was superintending engineer of the fortifications at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island, San Francisco harbor, and afterward as engineer on the defenses of the Pacific coast. He became a 1st lieut., corps of engineers, August 3, 1861, a captain in March, 1863, and a major March 7, 1867. From 1867 to 1869 he was in charge of surveys of San and a major March 7, 1867. From 1867 to 1869 he was in charge of surveys of San Francisco peninsula, and from 1866 to 1870 he was a member of the Pacific board of engineers. In April, 1870, he was transferred to Washington for duty as engineer secretary of the light house board, and held that office until May, 1874, having in the meantime made an inspection of the the meantime made an inspection of the light house systems in Europe.

In Charge of the Aqueduct. In November, 1870, he was placed in charge of the Washington aqueduct and remained on that duty until October, 1871. In 1874 he was transferred to the War Department as assistant to the chief of engineers, an office just vacated by Maj. Knight, the officer who succeeds him in charge of the aqueduct. Col. Elliot acted as Gen. Casey's assistant for eight years, as Gen. Casey's assistant for eight years, at the expiration of which time, in 1892, he was placed in charge of the various works of defense in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and also of river and harbor improvements and the removal of wrecks in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. He remained on this extens with cticut. He remained on this station until April, 1887, and during that period was a April, 1001, and the advisory council to the Rhode Island state board of harbor commissioners. He reached the grade of lieur

tenant colonel August 8, 1882, and of colonel May 18, 1893. In 1887 he was granted a year's sick leave, which period he spent in Europe for the benefit of his health. Returning to the United States in July, 1880, he was placed in charge of the Washington aqueduct and the increase of the water supply of the city of Washington and has remained continuously on that duty up to today, when he was compelled to relinquish it on account of age. Col. Elliot has written several valuable works, chief of which are "Eight House Establishments of Europe" and The Presidio of San Francisco."

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1895-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

GOING TO WOODLEY.

The President and His Household to

Move Monday.

This is the President's last work day at the White House this season. On Monday the presidential household will take up its abode at the cottage on Woodley lane road. Executive Mansion up to the early part of May, when it will in turn be succeeded by the cottage of Gray Gables, on Buzzard's bay, where the President and family will be occupied, as usual, by the executive clerks, watchmen and messengers, under the personal direction of Private Secretary Thurber, but the President will have his office at Woodley and will only visit his present home on Tuesdays and Fridays, to meet his cabinet, and on other occasions to receive committees and delegations by agreement. The telegraph and the telephone place the two establishments in close connection, and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurber can easily communicate with each other without delay whenever it is necessary. The change will be a bad thing for politicians and office seekers. It will be more difficult than ever for them to secure a personal interview with the President. It is said, however, that the change is made earlier than usual this year for purely family reasons. be occupied, as usual, by the executive

SENATE REORGANIZATION.

Regarded as Practically Settled That the Republicans Shall Do It.

It is now regarded by the members of the practically settled that the republicans are ate as soon as the Fifty-fourth Congress assembles. This was a matter of serious of March, but it was expected to be settled some time during the recess between the licans have not contemplated any sort of elected as populists, and therefore their ability to organize the committees was left dependent upon their getting the support of the silver Senators and the consent of

the democratic leaders are willing that there should be a reorganization, provided it is done in a manner which they consider fair, and it is understood that the sliver Senators are assured of being taken care of as they desire. On this plan a general understanding has been reached, without going into details. It is said that a sliver majority will still be maintained in the finance committee, and that there will probably be a distribution of the approthe democrats. finance committee, and that there will probably be a distribution of the appropriation bills among several committees. Senator Don Cameron will probably go on this committee. The democrats will probably receive more consideration in the distribution of honors than they would if there were a clear republican majority, but, on the whole, the committee organization will be relinquished to the republicans.

WANTS ANOTHER NOMINATION.

land on Shrewd Politicians.

Mr. Cleveland has managed to impres some of the shrewdest politicians of his party with the idea that he wants another nomination. As strange as it may seem this idea is not one held alone by idle gossipers, but is seriously entertained by practical a politician as he is, is quoted as expressing the firm conviction that Cleveland intends to be a candidate, and there are others, as active as is the Maryland

are others, as active as is the Maryland Senator in the management of the party's affairs, who express a similar opinion.

They attribute to Mr. Cleveland a feeling that he has a mission still unfulfilled, and the belief on his part that once, more before the people he can get a complete victory over those who have defeated his plans before Congress.

Whether or not this judgment of his designs is correct, it is that arrived at by some of the oldest politicians in the party, and those who are counted as shrewd.

It is intimated that in furtherance of his

and those who are counted as shrewd.
It is intimated that in furtherance of his plans for the future he is in full sympathy with the proposition to reorganize the democracy of Pennsylvania, not because Harrity's organization is not devoted enough to him, but because it is not efficient enough to serve him. It is said that he would like reorganization wherever possible.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Postmasters Named for Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, Today.

The President made the following ap-pointments today: Michael Devanney of southern district of Ohio, and Samuel D. Dodge of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Ohio, also the following postmasters; Wcedsport, N. Y., Asaph W. Shurtleff, vice W. H. Sickle; Ripley, O., Mary Bergersdorfer, vice J. C. Newcomb; Cincinnati, O., Charles Edgar Newcomb; Cincinnati, O., Charles Edgal Brown, vice John Dumstein; Cleveland, O., John C. Hutchins, vice A. E. Anderson Ironwood, Mich., Walter S. Goodland, vice F. A. Healey; Mancelona, Mich., Warren E. Watkins, vice L. E. Stusser.

RUMORED ACTION BY THE COURT. Five Supreme Court Justices Said to

Be Against the Income Tax Law. A widely published rumor says the Su preme Court justices have balloted on the income tax cases, and five of the eight who heard the arguments consider the law substantially unconstitutional. These are Justices Harlan, Shiras, Gray, Field and Brown, while Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and White are believed to be in favor of sustaining the law. Justice Jackson is absent on account of rickness. The report thus far rests on nothing but

SIXTY-FOUR DISCHARGED.

imployes on the "Bullion Roll" of the

Treasury Dropped.

Sixty-four clerks on the "bullion" or "silver roll" of the Treasury Department were discharged today on the opinion of Controller Bowler and Auditor Baldwin that there is no legal authority for their employment. All but three of the unfortunates are women. They have been employed in the offices of the treasurer and the controller of the currency on work connected with the redemption of treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchased under the Sherman law.

The Entrance Into the "Zoo."

Judge Bowler, controller of the treasury, has informed the secretary of the Smith-sonian Institution that he is authorized to utilize the appropriation of \$5,000 for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley lane and opening a driveway into the park from that entrance, along the west bank of Rock creek, and that he is to regard as a part of the park for that purpose the tract of land dedicated by Mr. H. P. Waggaman as an addition to the park.

OXFORD AGAIN WON A SEAL COMMISSION JAPAN AND CHINA

The Fifty-Seventh Boat Race With Cambridge.

DARK BLUE TOOK AND KEPT THE LEAD

The Thames Thronged Despite Gloomy Weather.

RAIN FELL AT INTERVALS

PUTNEY; England, March 30.-Oxford won the fifty-seventh boat race today between the crews representing the Uniing the line two lengths ahead. The morning was gloomy and cold, but this did not prevent crowds of people from wending their way to Putney in order to watch the final practice of the crews. During the morning both the Oxford and the Cambridge boats practiced starting for about

a quarter of an hour.

Rain fell at intervals throughout the norning, and a strong southwest wind was blowing, but the balance of the river Thames were crowded at an early hour. At 3 p.m. the Cambridge coxswain went over the course again in a steam launch. ing the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock was very light and the water was almost smooth. The press and the umpire's boats took up their positions when 4 o'clock, the hour for the race, approached, and they were shortly followed by the crews.

Oxford won the toss and chose the Sur-rey side of the river.

The scene on the Thames was as ani-mated as usual, and until the course was cleared the river was alive with craft of

cleared the river was alive with craft of all kinds.

The boat houses of the two crews were besieged by their admirers early in the day, and both Oxford and Cambridge were loudly cheered as they launched their

loudly cheered as they launched their boats.

The betting just previous to the start was unchanged from that of last night, when the odds were 9 to 2 on Oxford.

The crews started at 4:08 p.m., and Oxford soon had a lead of half a length.

At Clasper's boat house Oxford held their lead, but at Craven Cottage, less than three-quarters of a mile from the start, Oxford was only one-quarter length ahead, and at Walden's the dark blue boat had not increased this lead. At Hammer-

Oxford was only one-quarter length ahead, and at Walden's the dark blue boat had not increased this lead. At Hammersmith bridge, a little over one and three-quarters miles from the start, Oxford had increased the lead to half a length, and was widening the gap.

At Thornycroft's, about three miles from the start, Oxford was a length and a quarter shead, and at the Deyonshire meadows the dark blue was leading by two lengths. Oxford, at Barne's bridge, slightly over three and a half miles from the start, held the lead of two lengths, and eventually won by that distance.

Oxford started at forty strokes a minute, the Cambridge stroke contenting himself with thirty-eight. The dark blues, throughout the race, pulled steadily and like clockwork. Opposite the lead mills Cambridge drew up a little, but the hopes of the admirers of the light blue soon faded away, and Oxford increased her lead as she liked. Opposite the Dover, shout two miles from the start, Oxford was pulling thirty-nine and Cambridge thirty-eight strokes to the minute.

The official time of the winner was an-

The official time of the winner was an nounced to be 20 minutes 50 seconds.

NEW YORK, March 30.-In less than on second after the result of the English boat race had been received in the Associated Press office in this city it was flashed over all points in New York state, and the larger cities in Canada. At the same instant it was transmitted over the south-ern and western wires to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg, from which latter point it was distributed to the west, reaching Denver within two seconds from the time it was cabled from the fin-lsh line on the Thames.

TO SUCCEED SPEAKER PEEL.

William C. Gully, Q. C., Selected by the Cabinet Council.

LONDON, March 30.-Lord Rosebery came specially from Epsom today in order to preside at a cabinet council. The council decided to nominate Mr. William Cour Gully, Q.C., member of parliament for Carlisle, for the speakership, to succeed Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel.

Arthur Wellesley Peel.

Mr. Gully was born in London in 1835 and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was president of the Cambridge Union and was called to the bar at the inner temple in 1800. He became queen's counsel in 1877 and bencher of his inn in 1870. He was appointed recorder of Wigan in 1886, and unsuccessfully contested White Haven in 1880 and in 1885. He has sat for Carlisle since 1886. Mr. Gully is a liberal, supporting Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

The council sat for three hours.

STYLE IT "JINGOISM."

Paris Newspapers on the Utterance

of Sir Edward Grey. PARIS. March 30.-Most of the French newspapers today agree that M. Hanotaux, the minister of foreign affairs, must reply to the utterances of Sir Edward Grey, the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs in the British house of commons on Thursday night, with energetic protests.

day night, with energetic protests.

Newspapers take the view that Sir Edward Grey's statement was simply "swagger," arising from the fear that the government would find itself in the minority unless it makes a patriotic display.

The Figaro says: "The quay d'orsay, the French foreign office, will again show that it knows how, without losing its temper, to put the British foreign office in its proper place."

One Proposed in Which Japan and Russia Will Purticipate.

How the Extermination of the Herds May Be Prevented-Extension of the Closed Season.

It is understood that the effort which was made toward the close of the last session of Congress to secure a new international commission for the consideration of the seal question, and with the view of species will be revived at the beginning of the next session, when it is believed that Congress, having more time for con ering the matter, will be favorably disposed toward action.

It was urged when the bill was before Congress last session that there was great allowed to remain in force another year there would be very few of the seals left to protect, but this view is not pressed now, and the opinion is expressed that even after this year's crop of pelts shall have been harvested there will be a sufficient nucleus remaining to allow a rapid increase in case those left are sufficiently protected.

The Killing This Year.

The experts on the question estimate that there yet remain about 300,000 seals in the American-herd, and they expect it to be reduced by at least one-third during the for the killing of a hundred thousand of these scals in 1885. This is in excess of the number of American seals known to have been killed last year by about 44,000, but there are reasons for believing that the British scalers will enjoy some privileges this scason which they did not have in 1894, and it is also surmised that they will make especial effort to increase the catch in view of the possibility of greater restrictions in the future,

Commission New Proposed. The commission now proposed is to be

composed of delegates from Japan and Great Britain, and those who pressed the question upon Congress at its last session contend that it is possible to secure the assent of all these nations. Indeed, it is assent of all these nations. Indeed, it is understood that assurance has already been received that Japan and Russia would join in the enterprise, and there is some reason for believing that England could be brought to see that her permanent interest would be best promoted by providing greater safeguards.

The United States authorities are especially anxious to secure an extension of the closed season, so as to embraca August, and if possible, September also, as well as May, June and July. This extension of the time would, they say, insure the protection

May, June and July. This extension of the time would, they say, insure the protection of the mother seals until the young should be old enough to take care of themselves, and would thus allow the natural increase to proceed, except for the losses of females outside of the closed season. If in addition to this they could secure a cessation of the killing while the commission was sitting; which would materially increase the herd, there would be no doubt that the annihilation of the animals could be prevented.

Worked in an Opposite Direction. the opposite direction from which it was spearing of seals in Bering sea, and prohibiting the shooting of them in those waters. Almost all the seals killed there are females seeking food, while their young are left on the islands, and they are caught while asleep in the water. The requirement that they shall be killed with spears, and not guns, permits the destruction to go on so quietly that the animals near those killed are not disturbed. tion to go on so quietly that the destruc-near those killed are not disturbed, where-as it is urged that if guns were used the report would awaken them, and many more would escape than under the present system. It is, therefore, desired to secure a reversal of the regulation, so as to per-mit the use of guns, and prohibiting the use of spears.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. Incle Jerry's Silver Wedding Anniversary Made a Great Event.

"Uncle Jerry," the stalwart colored jani-

or of the Executive Mansion, is probably world today. He and his estimable help meet celebrated the twenty-fifth anniver sary of their wedding last evening, and received great and unlooked-for honors. Renembrances in silver were showered upon them by high and low, and the wedding re ception was a distinguished success, both n point of attendance and enjoyment. 'Jerry" is a great favorite in high official circles, and is known personally to all who have been near the "throne of power" since Gen. Grant's time. It was then that Jerry first began to look after presidential fire and to raise and lower the national colors over the White House at sunset and sunrise whenever the President was at home.
Among those who attended the reception
last evening were Postmaster General and
Mrs. Bissell, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont
and their children, Private Secretary and
Mrs. Thurber and their children and many
other officials. It was held at the family
residence, 1630 Madison street. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were unable to attend. They sent a dozen solid silver spoons
in a handsome velvet case. Mrs. U. S.
Grant sent a handsome silver butter knife,
and her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, a silver
sugar spoon. Other presents were: Mr. and
Mrs. Bissell, a cream pitcher; Secretary
and Mrs. Carlisle, a sugar dish; Secretary
and Mrs. Caleman, pepper and salt canister; Mr. Leiter, ten dollars in silver; Mrs.
Letter, a dozen spoons; Miss J. Thurber,
a cream pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. Thurber, a
dozen silver forks; Mr. and Mrs. Sanger,
pepper and salt canisters; Col. J. M. Wilson, a silver lamp, etc. "Jerry" is otherwise Mr. Jerry Smith, although not generally known by that dignified cognomen. He
is a Mark Tapley in temperament and a
Chesterfield in politeness, and last night
he and his wife bore their honors with becoming grace and dignity. over the White House at sunset and sun

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Pesterdap's Mar contained 53 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 738 separate announces ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

The State Department Officially Informed of the Armistice.

A GREAT RELIEF TO NAVAL OFFICERS

Gossip as to the Negotiations for

PRINCE LI'S CONDITION

a Permanent Peace.

Secretary Gresham has received by cable the declaration of an unconditional armis tice by the Emperor of Japan. It is not equivalent to a declaration of peace, but it resumption of hostilities. The negotiations may continue for a long time before a peace treaty is signed, and it is quite certain that Japan will abate none of her de-mands on account of the armistice. In upon as a shrewd move by the Japanese Emperor to diminish the harmful effect of the attack upon Li Hung Chang. If the war were prosecuted now it would have the Japanese that in the present state of feel-

Japanese that in the present state of feeling caused by the attack they could scarcely insist upon as good terms of peace as can be realized after the lepse of a few weeks, when the first impression will have worn off.

It is noted here, with interest, that the terms of the armistice do not apply to the lower coast of China, and particularly to Formosa and the Fisher Islands. This is taken to mean that the Japanese have determined to occupy Formosa before the peace negotiations are complete, and the explanation of this purpose is found in the fact that is almost an invariable rule of international law, that a nation must be in actual armed possession of a piece of territory as a basis for a demand for its cession.

Officials Here Gratified. Officials here indicate their gratifica

at the prospects of a settlement of the war between the two countries, but diplomatically refrained from any express opinion. At the Navy Department it is said that the cessation of hostilities will be a great relief to the naval officers on duty on that station, who have been on the rush ever since the war began, and have been subjected to many hardships and de-privations on account of the unusual sever-ity of the winter. At the Japanese Legation.

The Japanese legation has heard nothin mistice since the communication re cials at the legation that the negotiations for a final settlement of the questions at

ceed in a satisfactory manner.

Of court the present armistice is but a temporary one, pending the arrangement of the peace negotiations. It is probable that the illness of Li Hung Chang, consequent upon the wound he received recently, may delay negotiations somewhat, unless he should recover very rapidly, but in any event, the cessation of hostilities is considered to be welcome to China. If the efforts to arrange satisfactory terms for declaring the war at an end should fall the armistice would cease and hostilities would be recommenced.

The Next Move.

The officials of the Japanese legation be of a proclamation by Japan, and unofficial word has already reached the legation that this has been done. Confidence is expressed this has been done. Confidence is expressed that the emperor's proclamation will be accepted at once by the armies. There is telegraph communication with the various divisions at Port Arthur, New Chwang and Wel-Hal-Wel, although it takes twelve hours to reach the last named point.

Prince Li's Condition.

The Chinese legation has received a cablegram from Pekin, stating that the condition of Li Hung Chang is still a matter of doubt. The authorities regard the information as presenting a later phase information as presenting a later phase than that recent report which dismissed the wound as of slight importance. It does not express fears of serious results, but the tencr of the dispatch is to indicate that it is still too early to feel assured that Prince Li is entirely out of danger. The cable was evidently sent from Pekin prior to the announcement of an armistice, as it contains no reference to that fact, nor had the legation received other official confirmation of that event during the early part of today.

The Terms of Peace.

Now that the suspension of hostilities has been directed there is a renewal of interest as to the terms of peace to follow. While there is no definite information on the subject at the Chinese legation the opinion prevails that the money indemnity will be paid largely in silver. That is the metal in common use in China. Those most familiar with China say that there is no gold coin in circulation, although the country has heretofore purchased large supplies of gold bars, and from this accumulation has made heavy gold exports. The Terms of Peace.

Proposals for Site for the New En gine House.

Bids were opened this morning by the Commissioners in answer to the advertisenents calling for a site for engine house No. 2, which is to be located so French foreign office, will again show that it knows how, without losing its temper, to put the British foreign office in its proper place."

General Foreign News.

BERLIN, March 30.—The reichstag committee having charge of the anti-revolution bill has adopted, by a vote of 17 tc 8, the entire bill, with the amendments ogreed upon on the second reading of that measure.

PARIS, March 30.—The Figaro announces that the government of Paraguay has withdrawn the exequateur of the French on the second reading of that the government day necessary that the government day necessary that the second reading of the second to these colonists. The French government has retailated by withdrawing the exequateurs of all the Paraguays has steamers Alwach and Brindurn have been in collision outside the harbor. Alwach was such ke Brindurn has retailated by withdrawing the exequateurs of all the Paraguays has steamers Alwach and Brindurn have been in collision outside the harbor. Alwach was such ke Brindurn key from Toulon to the Island of Madawas such that the government will be a standard of the second for the controller of the currency of many benefit of the controller of the currency of the second for the second reading of that the government of Paraguays has steamers Alwach and Brindurn have been in collision outside the harbor. Alwach has such as a s etween B and E, and 8th and 15th streets Although only bids were asked for this site